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CATALOGUE
OF THE
LAW SCHOOL

For 1911-1912



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SCHOOL *of* LAW,

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SESSION 1911-1912.

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1911

COLLEGE CALENDAR.

1911—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST.—Opening of the session.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22D.—Close of Fall Term.

1912—TUESDAY, JANUARY 2D.—Beginning of Winter Term.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23D.—Close of Winter Term.

MONDAY, MARCH 25TH.—Beginning of Spring Term.

SUNDAY, JUNE 9TH.—Commencement Sermon.

MONDAY, JUNE 10TH.—Exercises of Graduating Class.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11TH.—Annual Meeting of Trustees.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12TH.—Closing Exercises

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President of Richmond College.

E. M. LONG, LL.B.,

Professor of Negotiable Instruments, Domestic Relations, Private Corporations, Evidence and Sales.

W. S. McNEILL, B.A., PH.D., LL.B.,

Professor of Criminal Law, Torts, Contracts, Equity and Bankruptcy.

C. B. GARNETT, M.A., LL.B.,

Professor of Real Property and of Pleading and Practice.

J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, A.B., LL.B.,

Professor of Constitutional Law, Evidence and Personal Property.

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The By-Laws provide that the President of the Trustees and the Secretary shall be members of all the above committees, and have equal privileges with other members; and that the President of the College shall be ex-officio a member of all except Nomination of New Trustees.

SPECIAL LECTURERS, 1911-12.

JOHN GARLAND POLLARD, ESQ., Richmond Bar,
Selected Sections of the Virginia Code.

WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO, Harvard University,
Some Delusions of a Democracy.



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GENERAL STATEMENT.

TRAINING THE LAWYER.

The lawyer to-day no longer occupies the unquestioned social and intellectual pre-eminence generally accorded to him in America fifty-odd years ago.

The explanation is not that the profession has deteriorated, either socially or intellectually, nor yet that his former usefulness to the community was unduly exalted. Then, as now, lawyers were the community leaders in secular affairs.

Probably some loss of prestige may be due to the increased and ever increasing importance of business leadership throughout the land. The astounding creative, combining and co-operative power of the man of modern commerce and industry gives him to-day a rank second to none in the esteem and admiration of his fellow-man. When the stranger in a given community asks who are the leading citizens, the correct answer will by no means contain the names of lawyers or office-holders solely, but, to a great extent, a long list of men engaged in what is called private business.

That the lawyer of to-day has real, solid intellectual competition at the hands of the business man can not be successfully disputed. Indeed, the man of affairs has already outwitted the lawyer in various respects. Many legal problems produced by the ingenuity of business men are still unsolved.

But yet, it is believed, the basal cause of the lawyer's loss of pre-eminence lies in the fact that, despite the growing complication of social and industrial life, and despite the consequent enormous expansion of the law, the lawyer has hung too tenaciously to antiquated methods of preparation for his work. He now trains himself absolutely better than earlier, but not relatively. Formerly he could find the body of the every day

law collected within the compass of a few volumes, called Commentaries, Institutes, and the like. These fundamentals of the law, as it at that time existed, were studied assiduously by the lawyer, and in good part mastered. In those days the mass or major portion of the law came from a few courts of a small and thinly settled country. To-day there are forty-odd final State Courts, nine final Federal Courts, and the Supreme Court of the land—in this country alone, all deciding what the law is. Therefore, not to mention the many legislative bodies, nor the decisions and statutes of other common law countries, it has become well-nigh impossible so to codify the law as to place it within a few pages for comfortable perusal. The library takes the place of the lawyer's memory; but nothing can supplant his need for the skilled, analytical mind; for he must now sift his way through a great mass of material before he can master his profession.

The march of time evolves the need for new information, for a new training of the mind, for a new public spirit in lawyers and court officials no less than for officers in private business. The brains of other men in other spheres are continually recreating the world in which they live. Just as they outstrip Bacon and Fulton, so must the lawyer excel Coke and Blackstone. Neither class ignores its predecessors, but each builds on upon their foundations, remaining all the while unfettered in discipline and faculty.

A more highly-trained, a better-equipped bar is not desired in order to restore or establish an oligarchy of conceited jurists, but wholly in the interests of private justice. The bar is the right-hand man of the bench—the just judge is immeasurably handicapped without the just lawyer. From the humble bill collector to the exalted corporation lawyer, society needs always to be protected against the injustice of ignorance as well as of depravity. The lawyer must “be so trained in the method and spirit of legal science that the law shall present itself to him as an organized system of human experience, slowly unfolding to meet the demands of an enlarging conception of justice.”

HOW SECURED.

How, then, is this desired training best obtained?

Should the beginner serve an apprenticeship as a sub-clerk in court? He would unquestionably know how to draw up writs, file bills and record mortgages. He would learn a deal of local law. But can America entrust its legal business, its legal system, its administration of justice to the local product of even the best stenographers? It is not to their discredit that they are lacking in the necessary capabilities, but it is to our discredit to vaunt their methods as worthy of general imitation. They understand their reading, at best, poorly; their reading is, at best, limited.

The same facts hold true for the office boy. The training of the Law School is infinitely better. No other experience gives the same grasp, comprehensive and detailed at the same time, of legal principles. That is unquestionably the decision of the American Bar.

In 1880 there were forty-three law-schools in twenty-four States and the District of Columbia, with an attendance of about 3,000 students. To-day there are about one hundred and eight law-schools in thirty-five States and the District of Columbia. The number of students in these aggregate about 18,000.

By 1895 a fair majority—sixty-five—of these schools had established a three-year course of instruction. But, even to-day, the number of three-year schools in the South could probably be counted on the fingers of one hand. And nowhere else than in the South are there any one-year schools.

THE RICHMOND COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

Those facts have aroused the founders, trustees, and teachers of the Law School in Richmond College. The most determined efforts are now being made to hew out a new road in the legal education of the South. Along with the complica-

tion in social affairs due to our rapidly expanding industrialization, must arise the highly-skilled, well-trained, socially-conscious Southern jurist. Our increased dignity and our growing influence in the world make this demand upon us irresistible. It will be answered at Richmond College in full time.

The geographical situation of the city, the use of all approved methods—lectures, text and case-books; the fair requirements, as to general education for admission; the very reasonable costs of attendance; the beneficence of the founders, and the enthusiasm of the teachers ensure the training in that mental elasticity so necessary in legal thinking, and give hopes of the dawn of a new day in the development of law and lawyers of the South.

LOCATION.

The founders of Richmond College displayed unusual wisdom and foresight in selecting a location for the institution. The choice is remarkable, especially, because in those days it was still believed that an institution of learning should be situated in a quiet undisturbed seclusion of rural life, "far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife." That was in the time when education meant a schooling in the classics. There was felt no need for observing and studying the activities of men round about. The books alone were sufficient. Whereas to-day the tendency is wholly the other way.

Along with the concentration of energy and effort in almost every phase of human endeavor, along with the concentration of population in urban centres, come also the migration of the College city-wards. There are to be found the great libraries, the extensive laboratories, the choice collections of art, the beautiful architecture and sculpture, the great dramas and operas, and perfected manufacturing processes and institutions of finance, the courts of last resort and the parliaments of the people. There are seen in every day operation the most

diversified and most complicated operations of man. No wonder that the young student of war should be thus brought near to the work-a-day field of battle.

Richmond, including some outlying unincorporated suburbs, has to-day a population of about 150,000 people. Six railway lines enter the city. One hundred and fifty trains come and go daily. The James River furnishes a water route to the sea.

The varied manufactories and extensive commerce constantly remind the student that the modern scholar must be practical as well as learned.

Richmond has the Valentine Museum, the Mechanics Institute, the magnificent State Library, avenues and squares of sculptural monuments done in exquisite bronze and stone, and the well-equipped Academy of Music.

Richmond is not only the capital of Virginia, the revered mother of all the States, but is the most widely-known city in the South, and one of the historic cities of the world. Only a little below the city lies Jamestown the site of the first permanent Anglo-Saxon colony in the new world. It was in St. John's Church, at Richmond, that Patrick Henry made the famous speech for liberty. Here it was that Washington had his headquarters during the Revolutionary War. It is in Richmond that the home of the Lord Mansfield of America, Chief Justice Marshall, still stands. Richmond was the capital of the Confederacy, and is to-day surrounded by the mounds of earth thrown up at the time in her defense of the whole Southland. Within the walls of the city now stand enduring memorials of American heroes, which constantly teach lessons of patriotism and inspire young men with noble ideals. No American, from North or South, can possibly think of it as lost time to have spent part of his life in Richmond. Certainly no Virginia lawyer should fail to know well his capital city, where so many of his cases will be tried.

Richmond lies midway between the severe cold of the North and relaxing heat of the South. The nine months

of the scholastic year have few days either too cold or too hot for comfort in studying or in outdoor exercise. By its elevation on hills opposite the falls of the James, it is free alike from malaria of Tidewater and from the pulmonary and enteric diseases of the mountain region.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO LAW STUDENTS.

The student of law at Richmond College enjoys peculiar advantages, accruing from the location of the Law School in the commercial metropolis and capital of Virginia. Here the Legislature meets biennially, and, during its sessions, the law-making machinery of the State may be studied in detail. Here, too, much of the litigation affecting the varied interests of the Commonwealth and its inhabitants is conducted, and in one or other of the numerous courts sitting at Richmond he may daily witness important forensic contests.

In the imposing City Hall building five courts hold their session. The Circuit Court and the Law and Equity Court, having general common-law jurisdiction; the Chancery Court, having equity and probate jurisdiction exclusively; the Hustings Court, where criminal trials are conducted; and the two Police Courts, having jurisdiction of misdemeanors and the trial of small civil cases. In addition, he may attend the Supreme Court of Appeals, the sessions of the State Corporation Commission, and, in the Federal Building, the United States District and Circuit Courts and the Circuit Court of Appeals. The student is thus afforded superior opportunities of observing the process by which the theoretical principles of law are applied to actual controversies. He may become familiar with the machinery of the courts and their routine work; and, from vivid examples, may acquire practical knowledge of the more effective trial methods, as practiced by the most experienced and successful lawyers.

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The College buildings stand in a beautiful park of thirteen acres, situated in the western and most elevated part of the city. This is the residence section, and abounds in homes of wealth and culture.

These natural advantages have been supplemented by municipal improvements, including gas and electric lights, a water supply, and a thorough system of drainage. The sanitary arrangements are first-class in every respect. Thus health, comfort and means of recreation in open-air exercises, with sufficient seclusion to promote study, have been provided for and will receive constant attention.

STUDENT LODGINGS.

Two dormitories and three residences, formerly occupied by professors, on the College grounds furnish lodgings for over two hundred students. All of these houses are substantially built of brick, and were carefully designed for their present uses. Each building has its own toilet-rooms and sanitary arrangements of the most improved pattern.

The dormitories and residences are in charge of experienced janitors, who put all lodging rooms in order once a day. This service is paid out of matriculation fees of students. Every effort is put forth by the College authorities to insure good order, cleanliness, and neatness in the dormitories.

Early application for rooms is advisable, especially as there are now always more applicants than can be accommodated.

OF INTEREST TO NEW STUDENTS.

The Next Session Begins September 21, 1911.

New students who inform the President of the hour of their expected arrival in Richmond will be met at the train on

September 20th or 21st by a member of the College Y. M. C. A. wearing the College colors, crimson and blue. The Y. M. C. A. offers this courtesy only on the days mentioned.

The College dormitories open for the reception of students, Monday, September 18th.

The Refectory opens for table boarders Tuesday, September 19th.

Students furnish their own rooms. The articles conveniently brought from home are one pillow case, one quilt, one pair of blankets, sheets, towels and toilet articles.

Rooms will be assigned whenever application is made. The best are usually engaged before opening of the session. A committee from the College Y. M. C. A. will be in the President's office to assist new students in the selection of rooms and room-mates, and to show them other courtesies.

Matriculation begins on Wednesday, September 20th.

Interesting reunion exercises are held by the Literary Societies on Friday and Saturday evenings. The first public meeting of the session will be held Tuesday evening, September 26th, at which time an address will be delivered by a member of the Faculty.

SCOPE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Law School, established in 1870, and continued with slight interruption until 1882, was in 1890 firmly re-established. The location is eminently suited for combining practical with theoretical instruction, by reason of easy access to the numerous courts—Federal, State, Municipal—held in the city of Richmond, and the large and well selected libraries—Law and Miscellaneous—of the State and of the College.

The aim of the school is to ground the student thoroughly in the fundamental principles of Anglo-American Law, and, at the same time, to train the mind in correct methods of legal reasoning. To these ends all approved methods of instruction are in use. Each teacher has the privilege of following the bent of his own personality, so that some courses are given

wholly by lectures, others through a critical analysis of well selected text-books, while in still others the case-system is used throughout; and at times all methods are used in the same course.

Through the first method the student acquires the ability to follow and make notes on a discussion complete in itself. It is of first-rate importance for the practicing lawyer to be apt in analyzing a legal exposition while it is being delivered.

By means of the second method the student is thoroughly drilled in mastering the deductions of eminent text-writers. To these are added the criticisms of the instructor and also statutory changes and cases which have appeared since the publication of the text.

The primary purpose of the third method is to develop independent analysis on the part of the student. To that end actual decisions are taken from the official report and collected into convenient book form. The cases are classified according to subject matter, and so arranged as to bring out the historical growth of the particular branch of law in question. Head-notes of the reports are omitted in the case-book, so that the student has nothing to work on except the facts, the arguments of counsel, and the decision of the court. From this matter the student must find what principle of law was actually decided. In this he will be aided by cases, similar, but varying in facts, put to him in class by the instructor and fellow-students. Thus the beginner soon learns that he must base his position on sound legal reasoning and careful discrimination, or give it up as untenable. It is believed that the rapid cross-firing of the class-room argument is a valuable stimulus to careful yet quick thinking.

By these methods of instruction the student having traced the life of the law, is enabled to appreciate its reason, and is in position readily to classify and select the correct principles that underlie any contested right.

COURSES OF STUDY.

There are two classes in the school. Regular attendance, satisfactory daily recitations and written examinations in the subjects of each class are required for graduation. No candidate for a degree will be permitted to enter the Senior Class who has not completed satisfactorily the work of the Junior Class, or its equivalent. No student may take the work of both classes in one year, but special students who are not degree candidates may take some courses in each class. Each applicant for admission must give evidence of fair general education.

The courses, divided according to classes, are as follows:

JUNIOR CLASS

Personal Property, including Wills
and Administrations, Bailments
and Carriers.
Domestic Relations.
Criminal Law.
Contracts.
Torts.
Negotiable Instruments.
Legal Ethics.

SENIOR CLASS

Real Property.
Sales.
Corporations.
Pleading and Practice.
Evidence.
Equity.
Bankruptcy.
Constitutional Law.
Selections from the Code of Virginia.

COURSES IN JUNIOR YEAR.

CONTRACTS.

Mr. McNeill.

The importance of this subject as a legal mind-builder, if for no other reason, necessitates its elimination from the general subject of personal property rights. Bargaining is to-day the great creator of rights and responsibilities at law. The history of mankind shows its progress from "status to contract."

Roughly, the course may be divided into three parts: (1) the formation; (2) the operation; and (3) the discharge of a contract.

Under the first heading are worked out mutual consent, or offer and acceptance, the nature of consideration and form, the contractual capacity of parties, the reality of consent, and the legality of the contractual object.

The second part has to do with the privity of contracts, showing that originally only the parties to a contract are bound, but that under certain circumstances and by certain methods either party may be replaced by another. Under this are discussed in detail the assignment of contracts, the rights of beneficiaries to sue, joint obligations, and the general rules of interpretation used by the courts.

The third part shows that a contract may be discharged by agreement, by performance, by breach (also what are the remedies for breach of contract, and the discharge of such remedies by release, by accord and satisfaction, by judgment of court, by lapse of time), by impossibility of performance and by operation of law.

TEXT-BOOK.—Huffcut and Woodruff's *American Cases on Contracts*, 2d edition.

For Reference.—Ammon, Bishop, Clark, Harriman, Metcalf, Anson, Pollock.

Five hours a week, fall term.

TORTS.

Mr. McNeill

In this course a brief effort is made to dissociate tortious "wrongs" from breaches of contract and from crimes.

Then is discussed in detail the fundamental nature of any Tort, which involves a study of proximate cause, of when the illegal conduct of the plaintiff may bar his action, of the essence of negligence, of the standard and degrees of care, of contributory and imputed negligence.

The remainder of the time is devoted to an analysis of the more important specific Torts—e. g., the duty of landowners to travelers upon the highway, to trespassers, to licensees, to invited persons; further, the general liability for fire or explosives, for injuries caused by animals, for deceit, for defamation, for malicious prosecution, and for influencing the conduct of third persons.

The latter topic leads to the troublesome subject of "labor litigation," now so warmly contested in the courts. The historical study of selected cases lends itself with striking force to this branch of the law.

TEXT-BOOK.—Ames' and Smith's Cases on Torts—2 Vols.—Vol. 1. Parts 1 and 2, 3rd ed.; Vol. II, 2nd ed.

Five hours per week during the spring term.

CRIMINAL LAW.

Mr. McNeill

This course purposes to disclose the familiar principles involved in common-law crimes. To that end the student is first acquainted with the sources, then much time is spent in forming a notion of the nature of any crime as exhibited in the combination of an act and an intent.

After that follows a study of the parties to a crime—e. g., accessories, principals in the various degrees, and agents. Whereupon are considered the different defenses—e. g., public

and domestic authority, prevention of felony, protection of the person, of other persons, and of property.

The remaining consideration of substantive criminal law is devoted to the leading specific crimes—*e. g.*, those against the person (assault and battery, rape, homicide), and those against property (larceny, embezzlement and false pretenses).

TEXT-BOOK.—Beale's Cases on Criminal Law, 2d edition.

Five hours a week during the winter term.

BAILMENTS AND CARRIERS.

Mr. Tucker

The general principles of bailments are first taken up in a series of lectures by the instructor, followed by an application of those principles to the subject of carriers.

The nature of the common carrier; its duties as such, contractual rights and duties as modified by recent statutory law; the rules peculiar to carriers of live stock and the rights, duties and liabilities of carriers of passengers are fully considered and illustrated by selected cases assigned for study in connection with the text.

TEXT-BOOK.—Hutchinson on Carriers. (Second Edition.)

Two hours a week the first half-year.

WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Mr. Tucker

The effort is made to make this course a practical one. The subjects of study embrace the form of a will, capacity to make a will, execution, alteration and revocation of wills, and other related topics; appointment and qualification of executors and administrators, their powers, duties and liabilities; matters of probate, and other kindred subjects.

TEXT-BOOK.—Rood on Wills.

Two hours a week the second half-year.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS.**Mr. Long**

This course covers the principles of law applicable to the marriage relation; separation and divorce; parent and child; guardian and ward; infants and persons under disability; master and servant.

TEXT-BOOK.—Tiffany, *Domestic Relations*, 2nd ed.

Two hours a week first half-year.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.**Mr. Long**

This course includes a consideration of the origin and development of the Law Merchant; the formal and essential requirements of negotiable instruments—e. g., promissory notes, bills of exchange (or drafts) and checks; for issuance, endorsement and transfer, presentment and acceptance; the protest thereof, notice of dishonor, and the nature of the duties and liabilities of the respective parties thereto.

Practical exercises in the class-room, and numerous exhibits, assist the student in applying the rules and principles of the text to actual situations.

TEXT-BOOK.—Ogden on *Negotiable Instruments*; lectures and selected cases.

Two hours a week the winter and spring terms.

COURSES IN SENIOR YEAR.

PLEADING AND PRACTICE.

Mr. Garnett

In this course the rules and principles of common law pleading are developed by the study of the text, by lectures, by exercise in drafting declarations, pleas and other forms, and by research work on practical points suggested by novel cases. In addition, for the benefit of students who expect to practice law in Virginia a thorough study is made of the status modifying the common law practice. A supplementary course of lectures will be given on Equity Pleading and Practice.

TEXT-BOOK.—Shipman on Common Law Pleading (2nd. Ed.); Burks' Notes on Pleading and Practice; Graves' Notes on Pleading.

Two hours a week throughout the year.

REAL PROPERTY.

Mr. Garnett

This course begins with an introductory study of the nature of real property and an examination of the feudal system, so far as it has affected the law of real property. The rights arising from the ownership of land are thoroughly developed by a study of the text and selected cases. Emphasis is placed on the fact that the law is an expression of the will of human society, and changes to meet its needs; and an attempt is made to enable the student not merely to appreciate the historical development of a doctrine, but, also, from practical examples to learn the human need calling for the change. The course embraces the nature and origin of real property, the theory of estates, their classification and development, the equitable

ownership of land, the rights of enjoyment incident to ownership, the right to dispose of land not based on ownership, the transfer of rights in land, both *inter vivos* and by will, and the subject of liens.

TEXT-BOOK.—Minor on Real Property, 2 Volumes.

Two hours a week throughout the year.

EVIDENCE.

Mr. Tucker

This course considers the development of the Law of Evidence; the subject of Judicial Notice; questions of law as distinguished from questions of fact; presumptions, and the "burden of proof;" admissions and confessions; opinion and hearsay evidence; witnesses and their examination; writings proof of handwriting, etc.

The aim of this course is to be thoroughly practical, and to this end the student is required to apply the principles of the subject to a variety of facts and situations likely to arise in the trial of a case.

TEXT-BOOK.—To be announced.

Two hours a week, second half-year.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Mr. Tucker

No sound conception of the theories which underlie the Federal Constitution can be formed, nor can the spirit which should govern, in its interpretation be truly appreciated without a thorough understanding of the great historical events which led to its birth. At the outset of this course, therefore, a brief review of the political history of the United States from its settlement is attempted and followed by a compara-

tive study of the English and American Constitutions in their broader outlines.

The form and distribution of the powers of government are then taken up and studied more in detail. Checks and balances under the Federal system; the relation of State and Federal Governments; the powers of Congress; the reserved powers of the States; civil rights; due process of law and the questions arising from the recent acquisition by the country of so-called dependencies are considered in order.

TEXT-BOOK.—Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law; McClaine's Cases.

Two hours a week the first half-year.

SALES.

Mr. Long

This course considers the general principles of the law relating to the sale of personal property; the formation of the contract of sale, and its effect is passing title to the property; the effect upon the contract of mistake, fraud, or failure of consideration; conditions and warranties; performance of the contract, and action for breach of the contract.

TEXT-BOOK.—Tiffany on Sales, 2d edition.

Two hours a week the first half-year.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

Mr. Long

This course considers the theory of corporate power, the formation of a corporation; the contract of membership therein; transfer of shares; the rights and remedies of shareholders; the validity of corporate acts, rights of creditors; the consolidation of corporations and their insolvency and dissolution, etc.

The Virginia "act concerning corporations" is especially treated. Practical exercises are given in the drawing of charters, by-laws, etc., and in the organization of corporations.

TEXT-BOOK.—Elliott on Private Corporations (4th. ed.); the instructor's printed notes; lectures and selected cases.

Two hours a week, second half-year.

EQUITY.

Mr. McNeill

In this course a study is made of selected cases upon Equity Jurisdiction decided throughout the common-law world. The essential nature of jurisdiction in equity is the first and final object of study.

To this end are studied in detail the specific performance of contracts, the extent and limitations of equity jurisdiction in reference thereto, and the legal consequences flowing therefrom; further, the effect of the Statute of Frauds, and of the plaintiff's default as a bar to relief. The doctrine of mutuality of equitable relief is fully considered. Then attention is turned to equity jurisdiction with reference to obligations independent of contract. For that purpose are studied the specific reparation for and prevention of Torts in waste, trespass, disturbance of easements, abatement of nuisances, and the rights of monopoly, as patents, copyrights, and miscellaneous exclusive franchises.

TEXT-BOOK.—Ames' Cases in Equity Jurisdiction, Vol. 1, Parts I-VI.

For Reference.—Merwin, Bispham, Bigelow, Pomeroy, Van Zile, Heard, Beach.

Three hours a week, fall and winter terms.

BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. McNeill

First, a brief review is made of all the statutes of bankruptcy in England and the United States, noting the gradual evolution from insolvency to bankruptcy conceptions.

The American Act of 1898, with subsequent amendments, is then taken up in detail. The various provisions are worked out in the light of actual decisions, with special reference to the respective jurisdiction of the United States and the several States, to what are acts of bankruptcy, to what property passes to the trustee, to what parties may become bankrupts, as to how they may be protected, exempted and discharged.

TEXT-BOOK.—Williston's Cases on Bankruptcy.

For Reference.—Brandenburg, Eastman, Collier, Loveland, Staples.

Three hours a week, spring term.

Reduced to a word, the Law School offers a total of sixteen courses in as many branches of the law—all of every-day importance in legal business. These courses are given in six hundred and sixty hours of recitations, covering a period of two years.

The Faculty reserves the right to rearrange subjects between classes, and to change text-books as may be deemed beneficial to the school.

Every student is expected to attend all sessions of the class of which he is a member, and to be prepared, whenever called upon, to recite upon the matter assigned. A record of such attendance and class recitation is kept and is taken into consideration in awarding prizes and diplomas.

Students are advised personally to take notes of all lectures, and carefully to study the authorities and important cases to which frequent reference is made during the course of instruction. Such investigations may be made either in the law library of the school, or in the Supreme Court library, to which students have full access.

SPECIAL LECTURES.

It was proposed to inaugurate during the session of 1909-10 a regular system of extra lectures on special branches of the law. These lectures are of a two-fold nature.

The one class will be general, popular, and open to the public, the purpose being to let the law students hear and become acquainted with renowned speakers, so far as possible, from all over the country and likewise attract the attention and interest of the scholarly lawyers in Richmond. Richmond College wishes not only to send out trained lawyers, but also to keep the practicing bar continually interested in the ever-changing development of the law as a legal science. The tendency of the lawyer to devote himself wholly to private business, to limit his reading solely to cases dealing with matter immediately before him, thus to diminish his broad perspective and to lessen his interest in and capacity for assisting vitally in unfolding legal science to meet a constantly enlarging sense of justice, is known only to be deplored. The profession will be heartily welcomed to this class of lectures.

The second class of lectures will be special, technical, and attended by students only. These courses will be conducted usually by some leading member of the Richmond Bar, and will be a part of the work required for graduation in the Law School.

The Law School was exceedingly fortunate in having secured for 1910-11 two of the ablest and most enthusiastic lecturers to be found any where to-day.

Mr. George Bryan of the Richmond Bar gave a course of nine lectures as set forth in the following outline:

THE LAW OF BANKS AND BANKING.

LIST OF LECTURES.

I

Organization, National or State. Powers, Express or Implied. Liability of Stockholders.

II

Powers as Purchaser of Negotiable Paper, Real Estate and Stocks.

III

Directors. Authority, Rights and Liability.

IV

Officers and Agents-Contractual and Tortious Acts. President. Cashier.

V

Deposits, Special, Specific, General. Certificate of. Title to.

VI

Lien and Set-off. Overdrafts.

VII

Checks. Essentials. Revocation. Limitation. Payment. Forgery. Effect.

VIII

National Banking Act.

IX

Virginia Banking Act of 1910.

The ninth lecture of that series was delivered by Mr. Bryan at the Commonwealth Club in the presence of the President of the College, the President of the Board of Trustees, the Law Committee of the Trustees, the students of the Law School, and the members of the Law Faculty.

At the conclusion of this very interesting lecture, Mr. Long responded for the Faculty and Mr. J. C. Peck for the Students, in both of which very happy speeches Mr. Bryan was sincerely and gracefully thanked for his kind courtesy to the School.

Mr. John Pollard gave the School the benefit of his intimate associations with the Virginia Code which bears his name.

SELECTED SECTIONS FROM THE CODE.

The marked enlargement of the scope of statute law in Virginia makes it more important than ever before that the student should be familiar with the Code and subsequent legislation of a general nature. The practitioners must now consult the statutes and the decisions construing the same, before he is certain just what the Virginia Code actually is on certain points. The Acts of each succeeding General Assembly disclose new subjects of legislation, and an examination of the recent Virginia Reports shows an ever increasing number of cases turning upon the construction of statutes. These facts make it important to emphasize the use of the general statutes in practice, and this course of lectures is designed to meet this need. The lecturer gives the students legal problems to solve, which will make it necessary for them to search the statutes and the decisions construing the same. Each student must stand a written examination upon the course, which will be repeated in 1911-12 and required for graduation.

Professor William Bennett Munro, of the Department of Civil Government in Harvard University, will be the guest of the Law School during the session of 1911-1912. At a date to be announced definitely later, Dr. Munro will lecture under the auspices of the school, but to which the public is cordially invited, on some Delusions of a Democracy.

LAW CLASS SCHEDULE, 1911-1912. *

DAYS.	9 TO 10 A. M.	10 TO 11:30 A. M.
MONDAY.....	Domestic Relations (I)	Sales (II)
	Equity (II)	Contracts (I)
TUESDAY.....	Domestic Relations (I)	Sales (II)
	Equity (II)	Contracts (I)
WEDNESDAY....	Equity (II)	Contracts (I)
THURSDAY.....	Constitutional Law (II)	Constitutional Law (II)
FRIDAY.....	Personal Property (I)	Personal Property (I)
	Pleading and Practice (II) ...	Real Property (II)
SATURDAY.....	Pleading and Practice (II) ...	Real Property (II)

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS.

The Professional Degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) is conferred by the Trustees on recommendation from the Faculty. This degree cannot be given either in course or as an honorary degree.

For Bachelor of Laws is required graduation on all subjects included in a Law School, with proficiency in general education.

Students who complete the required work in any subject are awarded certificates of proficiency in the subject, and are not required to study the subject again in order to win the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

All candidates for degrees are expected to present themselves at the closing exercises of the College Commencement, at which time degrees are conferred. It is the custom of the graduating class to wear the Oxford cap and gown on this occasion.

* Subjects included in the Junior year are marked (I) and those in and Senior year are marked (II). In the latter part of the session the subject of Negotiable Instruments (I), will be taught at the hours assigned above to Domestic Relations (I). The subject of Sales (II) will be followed at the same hour by Corporations (II). The hours assigned in the schedule to Contracts (I) will be given to Criminal Law (I) in the winter term, and to Torts (I) in the spring term. In the spring term, Bankruptcy (II) takes the place of Equity (II). Evidence (II) will be given the second half-year. All other subjects are taught throughout the year at the hours above named in the schedule.

"T. C. WILLIAMS' MOOT COURT."

To acquaint the student with the details of practice in the drawing of deeds, wills; and other instruments; the institution and maturing of suits at law and in equity; the preparation of pleadings; and the conduct of cases in court, a Moot Court is organized about the middle of the season, in which satisfactory work is expected to be done to obtain the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The extent and scope of the work in the Moot Court will appear from the following Rules and Regulations, under which the court is organized.

Rules and Regulations of Moot Court.

1. This court shall be called "T. C. Williams' Moot Court," of Richmond College.

2. It shall have jurisdiction of all cases cognizable in the courts of record in Virginia.

3. The members of the Law Faculty shall be judges of the court, any one of whom may hold a county, corporation or circuit court; the majority of them, sessions of the Supreme Court of Appeals. No judge shall sit upon a case in which he sat as judge in the court below. When on the bench the T. C. Williams' professor of law shall preside; in his absence, the senior professor of law, in length of service, present and sitting.

4. The officers of the court shall be a clerk, a deputy clerk, a sheriff, a deputy sheriff, three commissioners of accounts—one for each court of probate represented, and five commissioners in chancery for the corporation and circuit court; all to be elected by a majority vote of the members of the court present and voting.

5. The regular sessions of the court shall be held on alternate Fridays, at 5 P. M., commencing Friday, the 10th day of February, 1899. Special, with like jurisdiction as regular, sessions may be called at any time by one of the judges of the court at his discretion.

6. Process shall run in the name of the Law School of Richmond College, and be tested by the clerk of the court. Service may be upon defendant's attorney, but return shall state it was made upon the defendant himself.

7. Every Thursday, from 4 P. M. to 5 P. M., shall be rule day. All pleadings must be filed in duplicate, the original to remain in the files of the court, the duplicate to be handed to the attorney of adverse party, on his request.

8. Judgments except those in the clerk's office, to be put in form, orders and decrees drawn by counsel, and when directed to be entered, filed with the clerk.

9. The proceeding of this court, except so far as modified by its rules, will conform to those of the several courts it may represent, and to the statutes of Virginia in relation thereto.

10. In counting time for this court, in respect to service of notice and confirmation of accounts, one day shall be considered a week, and a week a month.

11. The proceedings of every court shall be entered in a book and read in open court by the clerk. After being corrected, where it is necessary, the record shall be signed by the presiding judge.

12. The roll of members shall be called by the clerk immediately after the opening of each session of the court; the names and absentees noted, and a fine of twenty-five cents entered by the clerk against each absentee.

13. For good causes the presiding judge may permit a fine if neither paid nor remitted in two weeks, it may be recovered by motion in this court on two days' notice—the proceedings to be in the name of the Law School of Richmond College. Money collected from fines to be applied to expenses of this court.

14. Without leave of court, no motion for judgment shall be made under section 3211 of Code of 1887, as amended by

Chapter 100 of Acts 1895-96; nor shall any suit be dismissed without like leave.

15. Each session of the court shall be open by the sheriff with the following proclamation:

"O'Yez! O'Yez! O'Yez!"

"Silence is commanded, on pain of fine, while the 'T. C. Williams' Moot Court' is in session. All persons having motions to make, pleas to enter, suits to prosecute, or other business before this court, will come forward and they shall be heard.

"May all persons present, during the session of the court deport themselves in a decorous and gentlemanly manner."

THE LIBRARY.

C. H. Ryland, D. D., Librarian.

The Library Department of the College deserves special mention. The hall is exceptionally attractive, both in appearance and comfort. The equipment is of a high order, combining utility and beauty. Paintings and sculpture throw the charm of art all over the rooms. No part of the College is more freely open to the student body. No fee is charged. Reading tables, supplied with the best current literature, American and foreign, are accessible at all hours.

The Catalogue shows a steady gain in the best authors, selected with special reference to class work and a generous culture. The number of volumes is 15,000. The books are not only freely consulted in the hall, but are loaned to those who desire longer time for research. During the past session 4,850 volumes were borrowed, covering a wide range of general literature—poetry, fiction, history, biography, science, philosophy, and religion.

THE LAW LIBRARY.

The Law Library occupies a room to itself adjoining the main lecture room of the Law Department. This library con-

tains the valuable collection of law books owned by the late Hon. Henry Heaton, of Loudoun county, and donated to the College by his sister, Mrs. Harriet M. Purcell. On this foundation of the most approved and valuable works on law, the College is building up yearly accessions of valuable Reports from the General and State Governments, and all necessary current magazines.

During the session of 1910-1911 the Law Library purchased a complete set of the National Reporter System of reported cases. This adds at present nearly 1,000 books to the former collection, and means that from now on the Richmond College Law student will have ready access to every reported case in the American Union, decided both in State and Federal Courts.

Mr. P. J. Hundley will have charge of the Law Library in 1911-1912.

MUSEUM.

The beautiful James Thomas, Jr., Museum and Art Hall has been dedicated to its specific use. Into it have already been gathered casts of celebrated statuary, paintings, and many valuable curios and objects of ethnographical interest from all lands. Recently there were added, by gifts from the family, the life-size busts, in white marble of Mr. James Thomas, after whom the Hall is named, and Hon. J. L. M. Curry, so long Professor and Trustee, and the great patron of education. There are also life-size casts of Venus de Milo, Apollo Belvedere, and the Borghese Warrior; also busts of Homer, Vergil, Dante, Milton, Shakespeare, Tennyson, Napoleon, Luther, Columbus, Julius Cæsar, Sophocles, Sappho, and Clytic. Other additions have been the Greek relief of "Venus persuading Helen to Follow Paris," Thorwaldsen's "Apollo and the Muses," and a large oil painting, "Paul and Virginia," by Mrs Emilie Lasar, of Portland, Maine. By a suitable arrangement of cases, there is an attractive display

of rare curiosities from our own and foreign lands, the gifts of trustees, alumni, and generous friends. Rev. Hugh P. McCormick, of Porto Rico, and Mrs. W. E. Hatcher, of Richmond, have filled cases that are of exceptional value. A valuable collection has also been received from Rev. R. E. Chambers, of China, and from Rev. W. McS. Buchanan, of Japan. Gifts of statuary, paintings, photographs, and objects of artistic or historical interest are gladly received. The latest gift is a fine portrait of Mr. Edwin Wortham, long a trustee and the treasurer of the College, presented by his son. The Librarian is curator, and contributions should be forwarded to him.

EXHIBITION AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Richmond College made a creditable exhibit of its history, resources and present work at the Jamestown Exposition, and was awarded a silver medal and diploma. The staff correspondent of the Times-Dispatch, himself an alumnus of Washington & Lee University, in his official account of the educational exhibits, said in the issue of August 12th:

"Richmond College has an exhibit entirely worthy of the institution; in fact, it is superior in point of extent and impressiveness, probably, to that of any other institution from Virginia represented in the great building."

All the busts, portraits, books, etc., were safely returned to the College.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Two literary societies, to which students in the Law School are eligible to membership, known as the Mu Sigma Rho and Philologist, are maintained by the students, and are recognized as agencies of great value in scholastic training. They are provided with elegant halls, where they hold weekly

meetings for declaration, debate, and other literary exercises. Besides the joint celebration at Commencement, each society arranges for at least one public debate during the session. The two societies unite in publishing the "Messenger," a monthly magazine of about seven-five pages. A generous rivalry is maintained between the two organizations by the joint offer of an orator's medal and a writer's medal, and among the individual members by the offer in each society of a medal for improvement in debate and for the best debater.

The two literary societies hold membership in the Virginia State Intercollegiate Oratorical Association, which is composed of the societies of the leading colleges and universities of Virginia.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

During the summer of 1895-96 the Richmond College Law Association was organized by students of the School of Law for the discussion of literary and legal questions. Meetings are held once a week.

LAW CLASS ORATOR.

The students of the Law School are authorized by the Board of Trustees of the College to select one of their number as "Law Class Orator," to deliver an oration at the Commencement of the College. Their selection is subject to the approval of the President of the College.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Outdoor sports are fostered and encouraged at Richmond College. Details of management are entrusted to the Athletic Association, composed of students and professors, but the President and Faculty exercise general control. The annual Field-

Day contests are admirable incentives to physical culture. And in season the College is represented in contests with other Colleges by teams in football, baseball, track-meets and the like. These teams in recent years have been phenomenally successful, due no doubt in large part to increased participation on the part of the Law School students.

At their June, 1911, meeting the Board of Trustees granted the petition of students and alumni that each student be assessed an athletic fee of \$5.00. This will entitle every student to a ticket to all games played in Richmond by the College teams.

FEES IN SCHOOL OF LAW.

Matriculation	\$20 00
Tuition in Junior Class	50 00
Tuition in Senior Class	75 00
Athletic Fee	5 00
Refundable Contingent	5 00

The Matriculation Fee is payable at entrance. So is also the Refundable contingent fee; but this fee is paid back to the student at the end of the session; less any damage to College property caused by the student. Tuition fees are payable half in September and half in February. The Matriculation Fee admits a student to all College privileges, such as use of library, gynasium, bath. If Law students desire to reside on the College grounds, they may engage rooms and table board on equal terms with Academic students.

The cost of all text-books needed for the entire law course is about \$75.

BOARD.

Excellent table board is furnished at the College Refectory at a cost of \$11 a month. The Refectory is a handsome brick

building, located on the campus, and is in charge of an experienced matron, appointed by the President. The seating capacity of the hall is limited to eighty. Prompt payment of bills by the middle of every month is required.

Near the College are three or four boarding-houses, which furnish good table board at from \$10 to \$12 a month, and still others in which students can get furnished rooms, with fuel and light, for \$18 to \$20 a month.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES FOR A LAW STUDENT.

	Economical Estimate	Liberal Estimate
Entrance fees,	\$20 00	\$ 20 00
Tuition in Junior Law,	50 00	50 00
Room, furniture, lights, laundry and incidentals,	30 00	60 00
Table board,	85 00	110 00
Books,	30 00	40 00
Athletic fee,	5 00	5 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals,	\$230 00	\$285 00

Students in Senior Law should add twenty-five dollars to totals in foregoing table in order to obtain estimate of their expenses.

DIPLOMA FEES.

For every Certificate of Proficiency or School Diploma awarded, the charge is \$1.00. For a Degree Diploma, \$5.

Students must deposit the necessary fees with the Treasurer one week before Commencement. Students who take degrees are required to pay their Degree Diplomas. No honors are announced at Commencement until all fees are settled.

PRIZES.

One prize, due to the generosity of Jno. Garland Pollard, Esq., was offered in the Law School during the session of 1910-1911.

The basis of the award was general proficiency in the subjects with which the book deals.

Pollard's Code of Virginia, with supplement of 1910, was won by Mr. Jno. L. Ingram, LL. B., 1911.

Students in the School of Law.

1910-1911.

SENIOR CLASS.

Ammons, Richard A.,	Richmond, Va.
Arnold, Virginius L.,	Waverly, Va.
Barnes, Aubrey F.,	Barhamsville, Va.
Belfield, Alex. B.,	Richmond, Va.
Billingsley, Jos. A.,	Weedonsville, Va.
Bowie, Willing,	Mica, Va.
Bowker, Daniel O.,	Somerset, Mass.
Broudy, Jesse L.,	Norfolk, Va.
Brown, Jesse G.,	Richmond, Va.
Cole, Oswald Lee,	Richmond, Va.
Fitzgerald, Boyce R.,	Oak Hill, W. Va.
Garret, Roland,	Richmond College.
Gray, James Stanley,	Petersburg, Va.
Gill, Raymond W.,	Petersburg, Va.
Gilliam, Herbert B.,	Petersburg, Va.
Guy, Luther E.,	Dendron, Va.
Hutton, John Kendrick,	Roanoke, Va.
Ingram, John L.,	Richmond, Va.
Jones, A. C., Jr.,	Newport News, Va.
Kershaw, Arthur R.,	Waterbury, Conn.
Kirsh, Alfred J.,	Richmond, Va.
Matthews, Wm. E.,	Blackville, S. C.
May, Irving,	Richmond, Va.
Meredith, Algernon R.,	Netta, Va.
Nellist, Merle F.,	Chula, Va.
Nunally, Jos. C.,	South Richmond, Va.
Parker, Jos. D.,	Menchville, Va.
Peck, Josiah C.,	Philippi, W. Va.

Richmond College

Ricks, Richard Arnold, Jr.,	Richmond, Va.
Shelton, S. W.,	Rockville, Va.
Williams, Mercer M.,	Richmond, Va.
Woodward, S. N.,	Norfolk, Va.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Byers, Edward J.,	Richmond, Va.
Clarke, Geo. Stanley,	Richmond, Va.
Ellyson, Stiles Huot,	Richmond, Va.
Fitzgerald, Boyce R.,	Oak Hill, W. Va.
Garland, Gregory C.,	Richmond, Va.
Gray, James Stanley,	Petersburg, Va.
Haynes, Winston Rives,	Richmond, Va.
Hundley, Posey J.,	Sandy River, Va.
King, Hartwell Macon,	Richmond, College.
Knott, Archie Fielding,	Church Road Va.
Lutz, Francis Earle,	Richmond, Va.
Massie, Julian Bennett,	Roseland, Va.
McCurley, John F.,	Richmond, Va.
Matthews, Hudson Walter,	Richmond, Va.
Miller, Frank Bland,	North, Va.
Richards, Milton Verne,	Nassawadox, Va.
Rogers, William Howard,	Dry Fork, Va.
Rosenberg, Louis,	Richmond, Va.
Shaughnessy, Charles Francis,	Richmond, Va.
Shepherd, Allan Thomas,	Richmond, Va.
Smith, Presley Alex. Lycurgus,	Richmond, Va.
Snead, Harry Lamont,	Fork Union, Va.
Strause, Gordon E.,	Richmond, Va.
Taylor, French Alexander,	West Point, Va.
Williams, Thos. Aloysius,	Richmond, Va.
Wilson, John,	Cluster Springs, Va.
Winfree, Chas. Renfroe,	Richmond, Va.
Wynn, Waller,	Richmond, Va.

Graduates in Law.

Thomas Marshall Alderson ('74), U. S. District Judge, Abingdon, Va.
 Edgar Lee Allen ('02),Birmingham, Ala.
 Richard Allen Ammons, ('10),Richmond, Va.
 Charles Carter Anderson ('99),New York.
 Frank E. Anderson ('79),Washington, D. C.
 *John F. Anderson ('79), Secretary Tredegar Company, Richmond, Va.
 Robert Alexander Anderson ('95),Marion, Va.
 Virginius L. Arnold ('11),Waverly, Va.
 Charles Aylett Ashby ('96),Newport News, Va.
 Presley, Thornton Atkins ('09),Eureka, Cal.
 Russell Bargamin ('96), Banker,Crozet, Va.
 Edward M. Baum, ('79),Fentress, Va.
 Howard R. Bayne ('78),New York City.
 L. M. N. Bazile ('10),Hanover County, Va.
 Alex. B. Belfield ('11),Richmond, Va.
 Jos. A. Billingsley ('10),Weedonsville, Va.
 John Joseph Blake ('04),Richmond, Va.
 Harold S. Bloomberg, ('00),Richmond, Va.
 John Baker Boatwright ('08),Buckingham County, Va.
 Napoleon Bond ('07),Wise County, Va.
 J. D. Bond ('10),Wise County, Va.
 Henry Albert Bowen ('07),Tazewell County, Va.
 Willing, Bowie ('11),Mica, Va.
 Sanford, Burnell Bragg ('05),Norfolk, Va.
 H. W. Bransford ('71),Richmond, Va.
 Leith Stanley Bremmer ('09),Atlee, Va.
 Andrew Broaddus, Jr., ('73), Minister,Sparta, Va.
 Carlyle Broaddus ('00),Berryville, Va.
 E. C. Brooke ('74),Richmond, Va.
 Jesse L. Broudy ('11),Norfolk, Va.
 H. W. Bunk ('00),Richmond, Va.
 George Bryan ('81), *President City Bar Association*,Richmond, Va.
 Raymond W. Buchanan ('99),Fayetteville, Ark.
 John Abbott Byrd ('09),Metompinkin, Va.
 Royal Eubank Cabell ('02), *Postmaster*,Richmond, Va.
 Fletcher Cowles Campbell ('00),Ashland, Va.
 Irving E. Campbell ('95),Richmond, Va.
 Charles Patterson Cardwell ('95),Ashland, Va.

Edward Samuel Cardoza ('10),	Hanover County, Va.
Lewis Casabona ('96),	New York.
James Caskie ('74),	Richmond, Va.
M. Allen Chambers ('80) Wholesale Grocer,	Richmond, Va.
Percy Scott Chandler ('98),	Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.
Evan R. Chesterman ('96) Editor Evening Journal,	Richmond, Va.
Alpheus James Chewning, Jr., B. A., ('09),	Richmond, Va.
Walter H. Christian ('81), Clerk Hustings Court,	Richmond, Va.
Henry St. John Coalter ('92),	Richmond, Va.
Jacob Saul Cohn ('04),	Richmond, Va.
Oswald Lee Cole ('11),	Richmond, Va.
B W. Coleman ('92),	Denver, Col.
York Coleman ('06),	Richmond, Va.
Frederick W. Coleman ('00),	Welchs, Va.
William Briggs Colonna ('00),	Newport News, Va.
G. F. Cook ('10),	Chatham, Va.
Lucian Baum Cox ('02),	Norfolk, Va.
Albert Pendleton Crockett ('05),	Coeburn, Va.
William Oglesby Crockett ('08),	Wytheville, Va.
William Mahone Crumpler ('00),	Suffolk, Va.
J. H. Cutchins ('94), Mayor,	Roanoke, Va.
John Abram Cutchins ('05),	Richmond, Va.
Solomon Cutchins ('78), Colonel Richmond Blues,	Richmond, Va.
*J. R. V. Daniel ('74),	Richmond, Va.
James Currin Daneil ('03),	Richmond Va.
Luther Dawson ('98),	Richmond, Va.
Marion Lindsay Dawson ('92),	Richmond, Va.
Stanley Crane De Camp ('04),	Richmond, Va.
John Temple De Hart ('02),	Bristol, Tenn.
John Dinneen ('93),	Richmond, Va.
Duncan Drysdale ('03),	Rustburg, Va.
Edward Augustus Dunlap, Jr., ('08),	Pennsylvania.
Edgar B. English ('97),	Richmond, Va.
William D. Evans ('96),	Saluda, Va.
R. R. Florence ('94),	Richmond, Va.
E. C. Folkes ('96), Legislator,	Richmond, Va.
Minitree Folkes ('94), Attorney for Commonwealth,	Richmond, Va.
William B. Forbes ('80),	Farmville, Va.
Hamner G. Freeman ('93), Insurance	Richmond, Va.
E. P. Garnett ('72),	Saline County, Mo.
Christopher Browne Garnett ('02), Tssociate Prof.,	Richmond College.
O. H. P. Garnett ('78),	Brenham, Texas.
Eldridge McGuire Gathright ('02),	Dabneys Va.
W. D. Gay, ('98),	Richmond, Va.

Sands Gayle ('97),	Dillwyn, Va.
J. Clay Gentry ('79), Assistant Superintendent Southern Railway, Danville, Va.	
Raymond Willis Gill ('11),	Petersburg, Va.
Robert Gilliam, Jr., ('03),	Petersburg, Va.
Herbert Bragg Gilliam ('11),	Petersburg, Va.
Homer Stuart Goehler ('08),	Richmond, Va.
Abner Cary Goode ('00),	Richmond, Va.
Hilton Warner Goodwyn ('00),	Richmond, Va.
James W. Gordon ('95),	Richmond, Va.
H. D. Grant ('97),	Richmond, Va.
William Moncure Gravatt ('05),	Blackstone, Va.
R. T. Gregory ('92),	Tunstall, Va.
*W. C. A. Gregory ('92),	Lester Manor, Va.
William Harry Griffith ('00),	Keyser, W. Va.
Arthur Tazewell Griffith ('09),	Honaker, Va.
Benj. T. Gunter ('91), State Senator.	Accomac, Va.
Charles Henry Gurney ('02),	Birmingham, Ala.
James Gustavus Hankins ('03),	Richmond, Va.
George Albert Hanson ('96),	Richmond, Va.
Thomas R. Hardaway ('94),	Richmond, Va.
M. G. Harman ('95),	New York.
M. B. Harrison ('82),	Richmond, Va.
A. C. Hazlett ('10),	Cleveland, Okla.
Wm. Wirt Henry, Jr., ('81),	Richmond, Va.
B. A. Henson ('72),	Poindexter's Store, Va.
Haskins Hobson, Jr., ('99),	Powhatan, Va.
Addison L. Holladay ('73), Sometime Judge Chancery Court, Richmond, Va.	
E. E. Holland ('81), Attorney for the Commonwealth,	Suffolk, Va.
William S. Holland ('80),	Windsor, Va.
George J. Hooper ('78),	Richmond, Va.
John Howard ('95),	Richmond, Va.
Frederick Newman Hubbard ('07),	Williamsburg, Va.
Edward Wren Hudgins ('08),	Buckingham County, Va.
Deane, Hundley ('04),	Dunnsville, Va.
R. A. Hutchinson ('96),	Manassas, Va.
John Kendrick Hinton ('11),	Roanoke, Va.
John H. Ingram ('81), Judge of Law and Equity Court, ..	Richmond, Va.
John L. Ingram ('11),	Richmond, Va.
Powhatan Wright James ('06),	Richmond, Va.
William L. Jeffries ('74), County Judge,	Culpeper, Va.
Carter D. Johnson ('97),	Richmond, Va.
Allan Dudley Jones ('00),	Newport News, Va.

Allen Carter Jones, Jr., ('11),	Newport News, Va.
Laney, Jones ('07),	Hanover County, Va.
Samuel D. Jones ('79), President of Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta, Ga.	
James Samuel Kahle ('06),	Suffolk, Va.
W. P. M. Kellam ('74), Legislator,	Accomac C. H., Va.
David Kaufman ('09),	Richmond, Va.
Timothy Leo Kerse ('07),	Charlestown, W. Va.
Arthur R. Kershaw ('11),	Waterbury, Conn.
Alexander S. Lanier ('98),	Richmond, Va.
G. W. Layman ('94),	Layman, Va.
J. T. Lawless ('95), Sometime Secretary of Commonwealth, Norfolk, Va.	
Walter Alexander Leake ('05),	Richmond, Va.
B. A. Lewis ('96),	Lawrenceville, Va.
W. P. Lipscomb ('10),	Suffolk, Va.
Mark Richards Lloyd ('03),	Richmond, Va.
Ernest Mayo Long ('94), LL. B. (Yale), Professor of Law, Richmond College, Richmond, Va.	
M. M. Long ('10),	Woodville, Va.
James Lyons ('78), Legislator, U. S. District Attorney,	Richmond, Va.
J. K. McCotter ('10),	Chester, Va.
John Stevenson McIlwaine ('00),	Farmville, Va.
H. A. McCurdy ('95), Real Estate and Loans,	Richmond, Va.
John Martin ('73),	Richmond, Va.
John Martin ('08),	Richmond, Va.
L. T. W. Marye ('79),	Ashland, Va.
Irving, May ('11),	Richmond, Va.
Warren H. Mercer ('93),	Richmond, Va.
Charles V. Meredith ('71), Sometime Attorney for the City, Richmond, Va.	
Wyndham R. Meredith ('80),	Richmond, Va.
Burnett Miller ('95),	Culpeper, Va.
Hunter Miller ('99),	Bedford City, Va.
John Braxton Miller ('08),	West Virginia.
Nicholas C. Mills ('73),	Richmond, Va.
Orlando S. Moncure ('99),	Richmond, Va.
Hill Montague ('94),	Richmond, Va.
C. C. Moore, ('73),	Richmond, Va.
Charles Thomas Morris ('09),	Manchester, Va.
John Leslie Morris ('00),	Bedford City, Va.
T. T. Mosby ('93),	Richmond, Va.
Walter Manly Nance ('09),	Roxbury, Va.
Littlebury M. Nance ('78),	Roxbury, Va.
J. H. Nelms ('80),	Suffolk, Va.
William Edward Nelson ('03),	Culpeper, Va.
George Morton ('06),	Orange, Va.

Paul Francis Newell ('04),	Richmond, Va.
Herbert Lee Norfleet ('99),	Havana, Cuba.
Thomas William Ozlin ('09),	Eanes Cross Roads, Va.
James Colon Page ('00),	Richmond, Va.
Robert Randolph Parker ('06),	Surry, Va.
Josiah C. Peck ('11),	Philippi, W. Va.
W. W. Pierce ('11),	Goldsboro, N. C.
James D. Perkins ('80),	Edgewater, Va.
A. V. Perkinson ('94),	Huntington, W. Va.
Edward Samuel Perry ('99),	Culpeper, Va.
M. R. Peterson ('96),	Hampton, Va.
Lewis Blackstone Schomberg ('03),	Manila, P. I.
E. M. Pilcher ('94),	Richmond, Va.
Robert Nelson Pollard ('02),	Richmond, Va.
D. L. Pulliam ('71), Superintendent City Schools,	Manchester, Va.
Willis Clopton Pulliam ('00), Legislator,	Manchester, Va.
Heath Johnson Rawley ('09),	Richmond, Va.
J. Kent Rawley ('98),	Richmond, Va.
R. H. Rawles ('74), Legislator, County Judge,	Nansemond C. H., Va.
Samuel Regester ('95),	Richmond, Va.
David C. Richardson ('74),	Richmond, Va.
James Hoge Ricks ('08),	Richmond, Va.
Earl Riley ('06),	Richmond, Va.
Timothy Rives ('79), County Judge,	Prince George C. H., Va.
Absolom Wills Robertson ('08),	Salem, Va.
Ellyson S. Robinson ('80),	Newport News, Va.
Frederick Ruckman ('08),	West Virginia.
Charles Clement Russell ('09),	Richmond, Va.
J. P. Sadler ('95), State Senator,	Powhatan, Va.
Robert Sampson ('71),	Texas.
Isadore Shapiro ('03),	Richmond, Va.
Eldred Raleigh Phillips ('05),	Richmond, Va.
Robert E. Scott ('81),	Roanoke, Va.
G. C. Schweickert ('10)	Richmond, Va.
Thomas Emmett Seaton ('96),	Richmond, Va.
Tunis Clay Selby ('07),	Middlesex County, Va.
*James B. Seward ('81),	Surry C. H., Va.
James L. Shelton ('95),	Louisa, Va.
S. W. Shelton ('11),	Rockville, Va.
James Rosenheim Shepherd ('11),	Richmond, Va.
Frank T. Shumate ('97),	Athens, W. Va.
William Henry Simms ('92),	Culpeper, Va.
Charles Armistead Sinclair ('02),	Manassas, Va.
George Nicholas Skipwith ('99),	Richmond, Va.

Philip Bayard Smith ('05),	Bealeton, Va.
C. M. Smith ('72)	Washington, D. C.
Shirley Temple Snellings ('09),	Norfolk, Va.
John W. Snyder ('79),	Kansas City, Mo.
Howard Gayle Spencer ('02),	Lexington, Ky.
M. L. Spotswood ('73),	Richmond, Va.
George P. Stacy ('98),	Richmond, Va.
Abraham B. Staples ('79), Professor of Law, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.	
Beverly Estille Steele ('08),	Rosebury, Ore.
Cary E. Stern ('96),	Richmond, Va.
Elliott F. Stony ('98),	Franklin, Va.
Simpson Holliday Sutherland ('03),	Clintwood, Va.
E. H. Symonds ('95),	New York.
John E. Taylor ('71),	New York.
Thomas Temple ('98),	Waverly, Va.
John Baynham Terrell, M.A. ('09),	Pedro, Va.
Julian Pendleton Thomas, Jr., ('04),	Coeburn, Va.
Charles W. Throckmorton ('82), Legislator,	Richmond, Va.
James L. Tribble ('74), Mayor,	Anderson, S. C.
Linwood Grafton Tucker ('05),	Grundy, Va.
William C. Tucker ('97),	Richmond, Va.
James Marshall Turner ('94),	Amelia, Va.
Mortimer A. Turner ('97), U. S. Consul,	St. Thomas, W. I.
John B. Turpin ('71), Minister,	Charlottesville, Va.
Walter Gresham Tyler ('03),	Buena Vista, Va.
Harry Tayloe Tyler ('99),	Bellaire, O.
C. M. Waite ('93), Mayor,	Culpeper, Va.
Alexander Philip Walker ('04),	Christiansburg, Va.
Otis Parnell Walker ('06),	Richmond, Va.
Robert Charles Walker ('05),	Charlottesville, Va.
J. J. Waters ('81),	York C. H., S. C.
John Cokely Weckert ('99),	Richmond, Va.
John Barlow Welsh ('00),	Richmond, Va.
Benjamin Herndon West ('99),	Richmond, Va.
Frank T. West ('78), Superintendent of Schools,	Huon, Va.
David Meade White ('00),	Richmond, Va.
George Bonner White ('06),	Richmond, Va.
T. R. Wilke ('93),	Winterset, Va.
Willis Albert Willeroy ('00),	Richmond, Va.
Earnest Howard Williams ('02),	Holland, Va.
Robert Edwin Williams ('02),	Grundy, Va.
Robert Lee Williams ('99), Atty. for the Commonwealth,	Marion, Va.
Russel Holman Willis ('03),	Buena Vista, Va.

Harvey Wilson ('78),	Norfolk, Va.
Charles Garland Wilson ('06)	Richmond, Va.
R. B. Wilson ('10),	Richmond, Va.
Arthur W. Winn ('99),	Richmond, Va.
Geddes H. Winston ('96),	Richmond, Va.
George E. Wise ('92),	Richmond, Va.
Samuel B. Witt ('72), Judge, Hustings Court,	Richmond, Va.
John J. Wolfe ('98),	Joplin, Mo.
Lindsay C. Wolfe ('93),	Pearisburg, Va.
Faul Woodfin ('08),	Waynesboro, Va.
R. Douglas Wortham ('74),	Ruther Glen, Va.
John Sidnev Wright ('07),	Louisiana.

BACHALORS OF LAWS.

1911.

Ammons, Richard Allen,	Richmond, Va.
Arnold, Virginius L.,	Waverly, Va.
Belfield, Alex. B.,	Richmond, Va.
Billingsley, Jos. A.,	Weedonsville, Va.
Bowie, Willing,	Mica, Va.
Broudy, Jesse L.,	Norfolk, Va.
Cole, Oswald Lee,	Richmond, Va.
Gill, Raymond Willis,	Petersburg, Va.
Gilliam, Herbert Bragg,	Petersburg, Va.
Hutton, John Kendrick,	Roanoke, Va.
Ingram, John L.,	Richmond, Va.
Jones, Allen Carter, Jr.,	Newport News, Va.
Kershaw, Arthur R.,	Waterbury, Conn.
May, Irving,	Richmond, Va.
Peck, Josiah C.,	Philippi, W. Va.
Shelton, S. W.,	Rockville, Va.
Shepherd, James Rosenheim, Jr.,	Richmond, Va.

CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY IN SCHOOL OF LAW.

Ammons, Richard Allen,	Richmond, Va.
(i. j. k. n. o. p. q.)	
Arnold, Virginius L.,	Waverly, Va.
(i. j. k. n. o. p. q.)	
Barnes, Aubrey F.,	Barhamsville, Va.
(a. b. j.)	
Belfield, Alex. B.,	Richmond, Va.
(j. i. n.)	
Billingsley, Jos. A.,	Weedonsville, Va.
(a. h. i. j. n. o. p. q.)	
Bowie, Willing,	Mica, Va.
(i. j. k. n. o. p. q.)	
Bowker, Daniel O.,	Somerset, Mass.
(b. i. k. n.)	
Broudy, Jesse L.,	Norfolk, Va.
(i. j. k. n. o. p. q.)	
Brown, Jesse G.,	Richmond, Va.
a. b. f. h. j. k. p. q.)	
Byers, Edward J.,	Richmond, Va.
(a. b. c. d. e. f. g.)	
Clarke, George Stanley,	Richmond, Va.
(c. d. e. f. g.)	
Cole, Oswald Lee,	Richmond, Va.
(i. j. k. n. o. p. q.)	
Ellyson, Stiles Huot,	Richmond, Va.
(a. b. c. d. e. f. g.)	
Fitzgerald, Boyce R.,	Oak Hill, W. Va.
(b. h. j. p. q.)	
Garland, Gregory G.,	Richmond, Va.
(c. d. e. f. g.)	
Garnett, Roland	Richmond, Va.
(a. b.)	
Gill, Raymond Willis,	Petersburg, Va.
(i. j. k. n. o. p. q.)	
Gilliam, Herbert Bragg,	Petersburg, Va.
(i. j. k. n. o. p. q.)	

Gray, James Stanley,	Petersburg, Va.
(a. b. c. p.)	
Guy, Luther E.,	Dendron, Va.
(a. b. d. e. i. k. n. p. q.)	
Hundley, Posey J.,	Sandy River, Va.
(a. b. c. d. e. f. g.)	
Hutton, John Kendrick,	Roanoke, Va.
(d. i. k. o. p. q.)	
Ingram, John L.,	Richmond, Va.
(i. j. k. n. o. p. q.)	
Jones, Allen Carter, Jr.,	Newport News, Va.
(b. i. j. k. n. o. p. q.)	
Kershaw, Arthur R.,	Waterbury, Conn.
(b. i. j. k. n. o. p. q.)	
King, Hartwell Macon,	Richmond College.
(b. e, f.)	
Kirsh, Alfred J.,	Richmond, Va.
(b. h. j. n.)	
Knott, Archie Fielding,	Church Road, Va.
(a. b. c. d. e. f. g.)	
Lutz, Francis Earle,	Richmond, Va.
(a. b. c. e. f.)	
Massie, J. B.,	Roseland, Va.
(b. c. d. e. f. g.)	
Mathews, Wm. E.,	Blackville, S. C.
(a. d. e. h. i. n.)	
May, Irving,	Richmond, Va.
(a. b. i. j. k. n. p. q.)	
Meredith, Algienon R.,	Netta, Va.
(b. h. j. k. p. q.)	
Miller Frank Bland,	North, Va.
(b. c. d. e. f. g.)	
Nellist, Merle F.,	Chula, Va.
(f. j. k. p. q.)	
Nunally, Jos. C.,	South Richmond, Va.
(a. c. h. p. q.)	
Parker, Jos. D.,	Menchville, Va.
(c. f. k.)	
Peck, Josiah C.,	Philippi, W. Va.
(i. j. k. n. o. p. q.)	

Richmond College

Richards, Milton Verne,	Nassawadox, Va. (d. e. f. g.)
Rosenberg, Louis,	Richmond, Va. (e.)
Shelton, S. W.,	Rockville, Va. (i. j. k. n. o. p. q.)
Shepherd, James Rosenheim, Jr.,	Richmond, Va. (i. j. n.)
Smith, Presley, Alex. Lycurgus,	Richmond, Va. (c. d. e. f. g.)
Snead, Harry Lamont,	Fork Union, Va. (a. b. c. d. e. f. g.)
Woodward, Shelton N.,	Richmond, Va. (a. d. e.)
Williams, M. M.,	Richmond, Va. (d. e. q.)
Williams, T. A.,	Richmond, Va. (a. b. c. d. e. f. g.)
Wilson, John,	Cluster Springs, Va. (a. c. e. f. g.)
Winfree, Chas. Renfroe,	Richmond, Va.

NOTE.—The letters used after the names of law students stand for subjects of study as follows:

a. Wills and Administration; b. Bailments and Carriers; c. Domestic Relations; d. Criminal Law; e. Contracts; f. Torts; g. Negotiable Instruments; h. Constitutional Law; i. Real Property; j. Equity; k. Bankruptcy; n. Pleading and Practice; o. Evidence; p. Sales; q. Corporations.

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